WASHINGTON.

The Old Democracy Opposed to Inflation.

THE COMPROMISE CURRENCY BILL.

Secretary Richardson's Theory of Resumption of Specie.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1874. The Compromise Financial Bill Expounded by Sherman in the Senate-

Thurman and Ferry in a Wordy Bat-tle-Old Democratic Principles Opposed to Inflation. In the Senate, upon the agreement to informally tay aside the pending amendments and the main question on the former report of the Senate inauce Committee transferring \$25,000,000 of national bank circulation, Senator Sherman took the door in explanation and advocacy of the bill matured by the Finance Committee for redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking. Senator Sherman did his utmost as an exponent of the merits of the bill and as a well versed political economist. He took up the bill, ection by section, and explained its purposes. He was frequently interrupted by inquiries Senator Morton, which finally were retrained from, as Senator Sherman inti-mated that they interrupted the thread of his argument. Considering that Senator Sherman has a committee who are far from being unantmous, and that the same thing exists even among those who otherwise approximate to an agreement on the general scope of the bill, and that it may be said that there is not only a distinction without a difference, but there is a large difference of opinion among the five Senators, Sherman, Morrill, of Vermont; Scott, Fenton and Bayard, who support the bill, he did very well. It was evident that Senator Sherman has been somewhat discouraged from the start, and in committee he has exerted himself to the utmost to have the whole committee stand by the bill; but from the avowals of Senator Ferry in debate to-day it is plainly to be seen that he does not feel himself at liberty to surrender his positive convictions to the contrary, and, although member of the committee, cannot support the bill as reported, because he has been so pronounced in his opinions and arguments averse to it that to sustain it would appear simply like stultifying himself. Though the family disagreement in the committee and the promised antagonism of Senator Ferry, of Michigan, was enough to dishearten a leader with only emoralized forces behind him to rely upon, yet Sherman made as brave and thoroughly devoted a the overwhelming justice of it and had a belief in its final triumph. He acknowledged, however, that the bill was a compromise and, like all other compromises, unsatisfactory, and it may be quesned whether, like the famed Missouri and Lecompton compromises, it may not occasion as much trouble and unconvincing if not endless debate. Senator Sherman expinined the third section in favor of free banking with restrictions, that the large accumulations of capital in the East and in New York should not absorb the free banks, and hence the committee fixed it according to the allowance given to New York, so that neither it nor any other State could get an excess, to the detriment of the other states. Still he made the sweeping acknowledgment that he was willing to take free banking without restrictions, as he had always been in favor of it. He made a thorough expose of the workings of the succeeding sections, but did not working of the sixth clause, which provides that there shall be no increase of the public debt by the provisions of the bill, which is acknowledged to be a contradiction and bar to the workings of the other sections of the bill. At its close

country that he had appeared to shirk the respon-

sibility of taking one side or the other in the finan-

cial debate. So he was forced to avow his senti

terwards arose to a very courteous but firm rejoin-

der, and in response to a direct inquiry from that

Senator, he avowed himself as considerably too

old a democrat and as having learned too many

the inflationists. He was in favor of specie resump-

tion by a gradual process and could not vote for

during this trying philippic, came to his seat and

responded in a rebuttal of Senator Thurman's arraignment, closing with the pithy remark that i

in which the blood is now commencing to mount

then adjourned. Secretary Richardson's Financial The-

fully sympathize with the endeavors to fix the

of time, would reduce it, as he did the excess before the panic, to \$356,000,000, and in the same

period he would accumulate gold, with the view of providing for gradual resumption during the

to-day he stated, unequivocally, that between

the customs and internal revenue receipts the

sees no use for the additional \$18,000,000 which the

House has provided for, and unless some further legislation is had on the subject it is likely to be locked up in the Treasury vaults. The Secretary

favors free banking in all the States in which

that of the more thickly settled States, and regards the time as close at hand when it will be vise for every banking institution in the country to augment its accumulation of gold, inasmuch as the solution of the problem of redemption, that

must sooner or later be presented to the govern-

ment, will involve its financial tributaries in the

same principle. He also favors the granting of

permission to the national banks, in cases of great emergency, to increase their note circulation to

a limited extent by a pledge of United States

bonds, bearing no interest while so pleaged, or circulation notes obtained thereon and making such other terms that it would be their interest to recall the notes and redeem the bonds at the earliest possible day after the pressure and their ment, would afford much flexibility and relieve the Treasury from the weight that was forced upon

it during the panic. Rigid laws, applicable to all

banks, seasons and places, alike antagonistic to eco-

nomic principles, often prove an mbarrassment

when their intention is just. Hence

Confirmation of Nominations. The Senate in executive session to-day con-

The Geneva Award—The Insurance Companies to Receive Secondary Considera-tion in the Distribution of the Money—

The House Judiciary Committee, at its meeting this morning, took up the Geneva Award bill.

being members of the District Investigating Com-mittee, and Mr. White, of Alabama, is still under

a physician's care. The prospect of a speedy disosition of the bill is very poor. The members present seemed to doubt whether the award should ever be taken out of the Treasury; but

when the point was made that the \$15,500,000 was

in the hands of the Secretary of State, drawing five per cent interest from the United States, the

majority were of the opinion that it ought to be

disbursed as soon as possible. So the proposition

was fairly presented, "Ought the Geneva award to be distributed or be held by the government?"

On this question 7 voted in the affirmative and

I in the negative. The next proposition, "Shall

the insurance companies be admitted to any privileges as claimants " caused a lively debate,

and 5 voted in layor of and 3 against allowing the insurance companies to present any claim

whatever for the award. On the proposition

to accept the list of claimants recognized by the

Geneva Tribunal as the basis of settlement the

vote was 7 for and 1 against. Another vote remains to be taken whether certain claims,

amounting to \$800,000, on vessels injured by Con-

federate cruisers before reaching Melbourne, and

which claims were relinquished for the establish-

ment of an international principle, shall be con-

claims. On the question as to whether the claims

should be adjudicated by a commission or by the

United States courts the members were equally

divided-4 and 4-and this vote checked further consideration until the next meeting of the

committee. The result of to-day's meeting shows

conclusively that the insurance companies will prac-

tically be ruled out. Whatever their privileges may

be, it is decided that they shall be subordinated.

and all personal and war risks are to have priority.

The insurance companies have but very little pros-

pect of getting anything out of the Geneva award.

The periestion of the bill will require several weeks

The Transportation Bill-Its Probable

Defeat in the House.

The Transportation bill, now pending in the

House, is likely to be disposed of to-morrow, or re-

committed to the Committee of Railroads and

Canals with a host of amendments. It is the im-

pression of those who have watched the course of

be impracticable. The republicans and democrats concur in the opinion that Congress ought to be

very careful as to what measure is passed at this

tion Case-The Republican Candidate

Mr. Morgan Rawls, the democratic member

rom the First Georgia district, was unscated to-

day by a strictly party vote, and the republican

contestant, Mr. Sloane, of Savannah, declared the legal representative. Had all the deleated re-

publican candidates at the last Congressional elec-

tion contested the seats which they had jost, there

is every evidence that before the close of the first

session of the Forty-third Congress the House

would be unanimously republican. Unseating democratic members and postponing business to

go on pleasure trips have been the lavorite

amusements of the republican members of Con-

The Voice of 20,000 Workingmen for the

Eight Hour Law. William R. Roberts, of New York, presented to

the House to-day a memorial from 20,000 working-

men of New York in favor of the Eight-hour law,

and asking for the removal of Supervising Archi-

tect Mullett. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, objected

to its being printed, whereupon Roberts said

that if it came from a number of wealthy bankers

he would not object and that he wished it understood that the respectful petition of 20,000 workingmen was refused a place in the Congressional

Record. All that was asked was that the memorial

Sworn in.

should be printed.

the debate that the bill, as reported, will not pass.

before it can be reported to the House.

The Basis of Settlement.

firmed the following nominations:-Senator Thurman replied to the attack which Senator Ferry, of Michigan, made on him in his speech, charging that he had dodged the financial issue all through the three months' debate. The venerable Senator was very much aroused, and being generally acknowledged to be in line for the democratic succession as a Presidential nominee he felt severely the allegation which had gone broadcast throughout the country that he had appeared to shirk the responto-day finally confirmed.

THE FINANCIAL FUTURE.

The Languid Discussion in the Senate-Personal and Sectional Views-The Duty of Congress to Adopt Definite Measures to Redeem Its Pledges at a Time-Dangers of Prolonging the Period of Depreciated Currency. WASHINGTON, March 24, 1874.

The Senate to-day resumed the consideration of harsh in that regard, making, as ae con-tended, a return to specie payments in the financial question, and Mr. SHERMAN (rep.) moved the pending bill to equalize the distribution two years. Senator Thurman finally urged that of the national bank currency be laid aside inthe bill, with free banking, was a perpetuation of the national gebt, and that if the public debt was formally, and that the Senate take up the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United paid off there would be an end of the business of States notes and for free banking, reported y him the national banks. He closed with the usual from the Finance Committee yesterday. Agreed to. democratic campaign argument in favor of free Mr. SHERMAN then explained the provisions of trade and inveighed against a protective tariff. the bill at length, and said from the beginning of Senator Ferry, of Michigan, who was in the chair the session the new Finance Committee had been hard at work to perfect a bill. Over sixty proposi tions, in the shape of bills and petitions, were before the committee, and it was a difficult matter to agree the Senator from Ohio gave a thrust he must exupon a general plan covering all the propositions. pect thrusts in return. Pending this discussion, It was not until a few days ago that such a bill had been agreed upon. Another difficulty was exup, the Senate went into executive session and perienced by the committee finding itself divided in opinion just as the Senate and the country is divided on the subject. First, there were those ory-No Infiation, Free Banking and Gradual Resumption.
There is good reason for the statement that both who favored a return to specie payment immediately; second, those who favored an expansion of the currency, and third, those who desired to see the President and the Secretary of the Treasury some increase in the currency to meet the demands of business, but at the same time wanted steps legal tender circulation where it at present taken toward a return to specie payment. The Finance Committee, to obtain the sense of the Senate, had brought forward a resolution de-

year. In an interview with an official gentleman Treasury was in ample possession of funds for all the purposes of the government. He there is an amount of capital disproportionate to

claring it to be the disty of Congress at the present session to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made in the act of March 16, 1862, for THE EARLIEST PRACTICAL REDENTION Of United States notes in coin, upon which a lengthy discussion followed. Then the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency was reported and the discussion prolonged. The bill to equalize the distribution of the currency was reported yesterday, and just taken up, was not a satisfactory one, as it was in the nature of a compromise, and while it had the strength of a compromise, and while it had the strength of a compromise, and while it had the strength of a compromise, and while it had the strength of a compromise, and while it had the strength of a compromise, and while it had the strength of a compromise, and while it had the strength of a compromise, and the seasone middle ground agreed upon to make the bill satisfactory to all. It only remained for the senate now to say if this was a fair compromise; whether it would improve our currency and give the relief demanded.

He then had the bill read by sections and explained the provisions of each section.

A DEPRECIATED CURRENCY.

He said the United States notes at this moment are unconvertible, irredeemable and depreciated ever since their issue, at one time being worth only ninety cents. The committee had reported in favor of fixing the amount of United States notes at \$32,000,000, that being the amount now in circulation. The time most come when these notes must be redeemed in coin, and something must be cause it was the amount now in circulation. The time must come when these notes must be redeemed in coin, and something must be done looking to that end. He quoted the annual production of precious metals in this country, the coinage, &c., and said he was not prepared to say that any day could be fixed upon now for the redemption of United States notes in coin, but the time had come when some action should be taken to give these notes a specie standard. One pian suggested

low them to be received for customs duties; but the pledge in the act of 1802 that those duties should be collected in coin was in the way. That provision was a wise one when adopted. But for the fact that customs duties were collected in gold during the war we could not have paid the interest on our bonds, and they would have sunk out or sight. If this bill did not meet the views of the Senate let another be adopted. But he hoped this Congress would not adjourn with increased currency without any plan of redemption. It such course be pursued the country would be dishonored. The United States was rich enough to advance its notes to par in gold with its 40,000,000 of the most prosperous people in the world. We figure the Star-Spangled Banner in the face of the world and point to ourselves as the model Reoublic, and he hoped we would not expose our insbility to pay our broken promises. The panic had been made the reason for a great many extravagant ideas. If the Senate thought the operations of this bill too rapid towards a return to specie payment it could change the time fixed. It was true the Secretary of the Treasury had some discretion under this bill, but none to authorize him to issue irredeemable caper currency. The increase of the national bank capital under the bill would be about \$110,000,000. He did not think it would be about \$110,000,000. He did not think it would be about \$110,000,000. He did not think it would be any violation of confidence to state that the Secretary of the Treasury wished to retire an equal amount of greenbacks as national bank notes were issued. It has not been the design of the Finance Committee to enter upon any serious modification of the National Banking act. In conclusion, he said this was not a party or sectional struggle, but a question involving

THE PATR AND HONGO OF THE COUNTRY, and Congress must provide a national currency, well distributed, and one gradually approaching redem, tunning oid.

Air. THUKMAN (dem.) said he had never made a personal explanation, but he wa

redem, tion in gold.

Mr. Thurman (dem.) said he had never made Mr. Thurman (dem.) said he had never made a personal explanation, but he was forced to do so now by what had been said by the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Ferry) in one of his late speeches. That senator had arraigned him because he kept quiet through this discussion, as it it was not a merit not to speak. He (Mr. Thurman) thought that to uclay legislation by speaking was almost a crime. The Senator (Mr. Ferry) had indimated that he was shrinking from an expression of his opimon, and read from newspapers to support his argument. Before a Senator made charges a gainst another Senator he shound be assured of the trint whereof he spoke. He (Mr. Thurman) demed that he had ever said

whereof be spoke. He (Mr. Thurman) denied that he had ever said

THE PANIO

was the result of an attempt of the creditors of the East to force the debtors of the South and West into specie resumption. He had never made such a ridiculous assertion in his hic. On the contrary, he had always said that the panic was the result of overtrading and Congressional legislation embarking in new enterprises, and especially in the Northern Theans Railroad scheme. He never uttered a word in layor of indation, but had expressed the opinion that he was opposed to any violent or sudden measures for specie resumption. He was too much of an old-fashioned democrat to favor emoarking on any career of inhation which meant no resumption at all. The Senator (Mr. Ferry) had charged him with being absent from the Senate when votes were taken on several amendments. If he had taken the trouble to inquire he would have assertained that at that time he (Mr. Thur-If he had taken the trouble to inquire he have ascertained that at that time he (Mr. man) was on a sick bed and unable to be in the Senate. Had he been present he would have voted against all amendments and for the motion to recommit, as he believed the committee was the place in which to periect the bill, and not the Senate.

WONDERFUL! A SENATOR WITHOUT A FINANCIAL

Senate.

Wenderful! A Senator without a financial Plan.

Mr. Ferry, (rep.) of Nich., said he had commented on the action of the Senator as expressed by one of the leading papers in Cincinnati. It he had offended the journalist had offended. He (Mr. Ferry) was still at a loss to know where the Senator stood to-day, as he had submitted no proposition, no plan. He inquired of the gentleman (Mr. Thurman) it he was in favor of the bill just reported by the Finance Committee?

Mr. Thurman is he was in favor of the bill just respected by the Finance to the bill of the senator of the senator

banking.

Mr. Thurman said this bill fixed the amount of greenbacks at \$382,000,000, and only increased the national bank circulation to the extent of \$110,000,000. Free banking meant an extension of the national bank circulation to many milhous of dollars. The only limit would be the amount of government bonds which could be procured to put up as securities, it meant an indefinite extension of irredecembele paper currency and a reservation of First NATIONAL INDESTENSES. If national banking was to be perpetuated the national indebtedness must be, and with the endurance of this high debt, high taxation and high tariff would continue. The perpetual national banking system meant that the people of Onio must pay \$3 or \$4 more per thousand for their lumber from Michigan than they would have to pay if they could get it from Canada. It meant Death to Free Trade, and if the Senator (Mr. Ferry) was in favor of extending the system of national banks he was in favor of extending national indebtedness he denied that the bil just reported made currency chastic. On the contrary, it fixed the amount by just as arbitrary a rule as that of the present day. Though he felt adverse to the bill now, he thought it infinitely better than infaction. He quoted from the second section of the bill, and said he could not support it because it was too severe in its provisions.

Pending the discussion the Senate, on motion of

Penaing the discussion the Senate, on motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (rep.) Went into executive

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Investigation Lagging, with Meagre Developments-Frauds in Constructing Pavements.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1874. The District Investigation Committee this morning examined Thornton Smith, one of the unsuccesstestified that the pavement laid by C. E. Evans, at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Madison place. was inferior to that in front of the Arlington House, the latter being the required standard, although

Franklin Mace, of Maryland, testified that Evans & Co. had not paid him the royalty claimed by him as the owner of the Schart pavement patent, and that the pavement laid by that company was composed of inferior material.

Louis Clephane was examined by counsel for the memorialists, with the view of showing that he larger than the total value of his property at the time; he testified that he was worth not to exceed \$56,000, and that he supposed he had signed bonds amounting to \$150,000 in the aggregate.

The committee took a recess. On the reassembling of the committee, counsel for the memorialists offered in evidence extracts from the published report of the assets of Jay Cooke & Co., showing the extent of the interest of that firm in the Maryland Freestone and Mining

for the memorialists offered in evidence extracts from the possibled report of the assets of Jay Cooke & Co., showing the extent of the interest of that firm in the Maryland Freestone and Mining Company.

John O. Evans was then examined in reference to the transactions of the various paving associations with which he has been counceted. He produced his books and explained their contents to the committee, and gave at considerable length a mistory of his partnership operated was partly furnished by the witness and partly raised on the joint notes of the partners; there has been no dividend of partnership profits, the major part of which is due the firm from the Board of Public Works; witness is an old contractor; has been a long time in that business; there was never any secret of other arrangement between the witness and the Board of Public Works; witness is an old contractor; has been a long time in that business; there was never any secret of other arrangement between the witness and the Board of Public Works by which he or his partners were to obtain contracts; he said, "The old material used by us, taken out of Pennsylvania avenue, was of no material use to us, the Board had to take up the cobble stone pavement, and they gave it to us for removing it, and we broke it up to form the base of the concrete pavement;" witness had no interest whatever in the passage of the sewer act by the Legislature nor any interest in any real estate operation of Kilbourne and Latta; there was no truth in the statement that witness was ever moved over other contractors by the Board; when the contracts were first let the Board used unprepared wood; after a time they decided to have the wood blocks burnettized, and the price of paving was increased as as to cover the cost of burnettizing; witness was interested in the Portland Stone Company. Evans explained in full the process of laying his concrete bavenent and its cost, showing its character for durability. There is sive times the travel over the concrete pavement on Pennsylvan

tion, and would be adverted to by the counsel for the Board at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. Abrahams, called by the memorialists, testified as to his relations to John O. Evans:—Was his foreman in the latter part of 1871; superintended the Fennsylvania avenue work west of Fliteenth street, done by Mr. Evans; the majority of the base was broken cobble-stones, and the witness did not think it was a proper base for the pavement; witness was in Mr. Evans' employ about three months; the asphalt used was of inferior quality; witness formerly superintended the work of the Scharl Pavement Company in New York; witness several times discussed the quality of the materials used in the Pennsylvania avenue pavement, but Mr. Evans did not take witness' advice in the matter; witness subsequently was in the employ of C. E. Evans and also of Thomas Lewis; the work done by J. O. Evans since the Pennsylvania avenue work was done is generally very good; Connecticut avenue was paved by C. E. Evans; it is a bad pavement and witness thinks the Board did not favor the property owners much in that locality by giving them that pavement; John O. Evans' pavement compares well generally with the best of the concrete pavement laid in the Agricultural Grounds, and it would not stand anything; witness as seen the pavement laid in the Agricultural Grounds, and it would not stand anything; witness could not lay a concrete pavement for seventy-dive cents a yard.

At a quarter to dive O'clock P. M. an adjournment took place.

THE SANBORN MONSTROSITY.

Mr. Coughlin's Testimony-The Secretary of the Treasury Rejects a Bid for the Collecting Contract Thirty-five per Cent Lower than the One Accepted-Sources of Information.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1874. The Committee of Ways and Means held a sesion this morning to give a hearing in the Sanborn contract matter.

Mr. Sanborn himself was present, attended by Mr. Woodbridge, an ex-Representative for Vermont, as counsel. On being notified that the committee was prepared to hear whatever he had to submit, Mr. Sanborn suggested that he had two witnesses present who could not remain another day in Washington, and whom he requested that the committee would first hear.

The committee acceded to this request and gave a hearing to Mr. John D. Coughlin, of New York, a member of the New York Legislature, who had formerly been Assistant Assessor of Internal Rev enue in the city of New York, and is now acting under an agreement with Mr. Sanborn. Mr. Coughlin related minutely all the details of the work of collecting the legacy and succession tax, which was his specialty, and in regard to which he claimed to be an expert. It was he who called on Mr. W. W. Phelps and made the final collection of about \$15,000 as the tax on the personal property of Mr. John J. Pheips, deceased, and he gave it as his belief that that tax never would have been paid through the regular course, because Mr. Phelps seemed to be

regular course, because Mr. Phelps seemed to be under the impression that the law repealing the legacy and succession tax applied to his case, while on the contrary the law only applied to the nuture and not to the past.

No RECORD OF UNPAID TAXES KEPT.

He stated that there was no record kept in the Internal Revenue Department of taxes due, but only of taxes paid, and that it was only through the efforts of an expert like himself, who, by comparing the hilormation to be derived from the Surrogate's Office with the record of taxes paid in the Collector's offices, ascertained where the delinquencies existed, that such delinquent taxes could ever be recovered, on being questioned as to his personal share in the sums recovered under the Sanborn contracts he at first declined to give the information. But, Mr. Woodbridge having intumated the willingness of his collected have the information given. Coughlin said he had an agreement with Sanborn under which he received twelve and a half per cent of the gross amount collected. He denied that he had an assume the formation under which he received twelve and a half per cent of the gross amount collected. He demed that he had imparted to Sanborn any information which he had sequired as Assistant Assessor, and stated that Sanborn had filed in the District Attorney's Office a list of persons from whom taxes were to be collected uefore he (Coughlin) had anything to do with him, his share of the business being confined exclusively to the ascertainment of the amounts due for legacy and succession taxes.

He was questioned by Mr. Foster as follows:—
TOUCHING INNOCENCE.

Mr. Foster—Has anybody paid you anything as hush money?

hush money?

Mr. Coughlin—in the sphere that I have been brought up in that is a word that I do not clearly understand. If you will explain the precise meaning of it I will answer your question.

Mr. Foster—I do not think it worth while to explain to a New York expert the meaning of the word.

Mr. Carahlin—If you will explain to me exactly what hush money is I will tell you all I know Mr. Foster-You cannot tell without an expla-

about it.

Mr. Foster—You cannot tell without an explanation?

Mr. Coughlin—No. sir, I cannot.

Mr. Foster—Have you received any money from any one in settlement of matters which you have not reported?

Mr. Coughlin—No, sir.

Mr. Foster—Has anybody proposed any such thing to you?

Mr. Coughlin—No, sir; I never received a dollar at all outside the Sanborn contract.

Mr. Foster—but you know you could have received money as hush money?

Mr. Coughlin—Probably I could; but, to the credit of the people who dealt with me, they never offered it.

Mr. Foster—Did you pay Mr. Bilss, the District Attorney, out of your twelve and a-half per cent?

Mr. Coughlin—No, sir. I paid Mr. Bilss nothing. I never had any money dealings with him.

FIFTEEN PER CENT EFFUSED AND FIFTY FEB CENT GIVEN.

FIFTEEN PER CENT REPUSED AND FIFTY PER CENT GIVEN.

In reply to questions by Mr. Beck Coughlin stated that in March, 1873, some moutas before the date of the Sanborn contracts, he had written to the Sesretary of the Treasury proposing to collect the delinqueut legacy and succession taxes in the county of New York at a commission of fliteen per cent, although the same work was alterwards given to Sanborn at a commission of flity per cent.

Mr. Beck—And you really did all the work in these legacy and succession matters?

Mr. Coughlin—Yes.

Mr. Beck—Sanborn did not work up anything in person?

person?
Mr. Conzhlin-No, although he had lodged the Mr. Congnim—No, although he had loaged the information beforehand.

Mr. Beck—He got that information, did he not, from somebody who had once been in the Internal Revenue Office?

Mr. Congnim—I do not know whether he had been or not.

Revenue Office?

Mr. Coughin—I do not know whether he had been or not.

Mr. Beck—Give us his name.

Mr. Beck—Give us his name.

Mr. Coughin—His name is Waddell. I do not know his first name.

Mr. Sanborn—His name is William Waddell; he never was in the Internal Revenue Department.

How the Revenue Is Collected in Philadelphia for Philadelphia, was also examined. He stated that, having been a special assistant assessor of legacy and succession taxes in Philadelphia for nearly two years, and having become familiar with the records in the office of the Register of Wills, he was employed after leaving that office by Mr. Barrows, as the agent of Mr. Sanborn, to procure information as to unfaid legacy and succession taxes. The information, he said, was obtained only by a great deal of hard labor and without collusion of any kind or degree with any internal revenue or other government officer and without paying a penny to any such person. Information as to three or four estates was submitted to District Attorney McMicagel. person. Information as to three or four estates was submitted to District Attorney McMichael, but no collections had been made up to this time, because of a difference with the Surervisor, Mr. Futton, as to what constitutes a record in such

cases.

In answer to a question by Mr. Foster Mr. Beisterling said that he did not consider Mr. Fulton vigilant in the interest of the government, and thought that if Supervisors Hawley and Simmons, in New York and New England, nad done as Mr. Fulton did in Philadelphia, the Sanborn collections in their districts could not have been made.

THE MISSOURI OUTLAWS.

Message of Governor Woodson to the Legislature.

Sr. Louis, March 24, 1874. Governor Woodson sent a message to the Legislature yesterday, calling attention to the rob and murder with impunity; that he has no adequate power or means to bring the despera-does to Justice, and asking that the proper legis-lation be had at once. Detective Alica, of Cal-cago, who was wounded near Monegan Springs by the Younger brothers, is not dead, as reported, but is now expected to recover. His wife arrived at Roscoe a day or two since, and is nursing him.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.

Upwards of two months ago Mr. F. V. Aguillera, the Vice President of the Cuban Republic, in com-pany with Mr. Hilario Cisneres and Coionei Juan Louis Pacheco, one of the heroes of the Cuban Louis Pacheco, one of the heroes of the Cuban struggle for liberty, left this city to visit Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Key West and other places, where a large number of cubans reside, to collect subscriptions for the purpose of carrying on the existing revolution and to make arrangements about further expeditions. Mr. Aguilers, it is reported, was received everywhere with great enthusiasm. The party has now returned to this city and report that their mission has been a most successful one.

GENERAL FUNK.

ALBANY, March 24, 1874. Governor Dix has not approved the dading of the Court censuring General Funk, as reported. He still has the matter under consideration.

CONGREGATIONALISM.

Opening of the Council on Plymouth Church Discipline.

LAST NIGHT'S SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Brother Beecher and His Deacons Invited.

All classes of Brooklynites-old and young, rich and poor, plain or fashionable, respectable or not, male or female-seem to be about equally interested in the present Congregational Council. Conversations between people on the streets, the ferries, the horse cars or in their own houses sooner or later glide to and linger over this all-absorbing

"We live in an an age of religious councils," gald one gentleman to another in a De Kaib avenue car, in the hearing of a Herald representative. "The Catholics held theirs some time ago. Then there came the Evangelical Alliance and its meetings.

Now comes this Congregational Council."
"Yes," was the reply; "but in this last case, this Congretional Council at the Clinton avenue church, there is a great principle involved, the

REPUBLICANISM IN RELIGION. the right of a church to govern its own matters in its own way. This is all they want or the church wants, and this is just what Storrs, Budington, &c., don't want," said this gentleman, who was

evidently a Beecherite.
"Pshaw!" said his companion, who was as evidently on the Storra-Budington side of the con-troversy, "it is a mere question of govern-ment against anarchy, of order against chaos. All the Council wishes is to settle the question whether a man, after having become a member of a church, has got free right to do just as he chooses afterwards, and to make as much fuss as he chooses, and then to leave the Church without notifying anybody, and then escape all responsibility simply on the ground that he is no longer a

Another group conversing on the subject were overheard by the HERALD representative to present still another phase of this many-sided matter. "MODERN PURITANISM

is on its trial," said one of this group. "The question now to be decided is. whether the traditions derived from the Pilgrim Fathers are still binding on those who profess to be the descendants, or whether the modern Pilgrims of Plymouth church are above all discipline, and can do as they The HERALD representative also found by the

only intallible way of "getting at" public opiniont, e., mixing with the crowd and noting all the samples of opinion therein expressed-that there was a large portion of the community in Brooklyn who looked which had led up to it as simply attempts, direct and indirect, to unearth what has been for some time known to journalists and other parties as "The Beecher-Tilton Scandal." "They want to hurt "The Beecher-Tilton Scandal." "They want to hurt Menry Ward Beecher," said one enthusiastic individual, standing with others near the door of the Cimton avenue church; "and so they have called together this one-sided Council, which is to be organized dead against Beecher. It is not Congresationalism on trial, but Henry Ward Reecher, stabbed in the dark by his professed friends."

"Weil," replied some one in the group, "if Mr. Beecher or Mr. anybody else has done any wrong, has not the Church got a right to inquire into it?"

"Yes," was the reply. "But let the church, then, inquire into the matter openiy—not make pretences and beat round the bush as if it was afraid. Besides, the church has no right to make any inquiry into anybody or anything until somebody has made certain specific charges of something against somebody. And nobody has accused Mr. Beecher of anything openiy yet—nor ever will. He's too popular and too good a man," with much more of the same sort.

Another party in the group additionally stated that, "so lar as Mr. Tilton's dropping his membership of Plymouth church is concerned, there could be no special point made on that, for it was very weilknown that all the Congregational churches for many years had been in This habit of Propping Members.

In the habit of Propping Members from the church rolls every year, so that there must be some other reason than merely Mr. Tilton for the present Council."

"Yes, and that other reason is Henry Ward Beecher," said a bystander.

This latter opinion seemed to be that of the conductor of the Berkallo representative to the Clinton avenue church; for on reaching that avenue the conductor called out, "Here you are, to the Clinton avenue church; which carried the Herallo representative to the Clinton avenue church; for on reaching that avenue the conductor called out, "Here you are, to the Clinton avenue church; for on reaching that avenue the conductor called out, "Here you are, to the Clinton avenue church; to be come as locally lamous as "the Little Church Ro Menry Ward Beecher," said one enthusiastic indi-

which is probably destined to become as locally lamous as "the Little church Round the Corner," if not in verse, at least in prose, and if not in the history of the human heart, at least in the history of church polemics—is located at the junction of Latayette and Chinton avenues, fronting on the latter thoroughiare. It stands among villas and gardens, for Chinton avenue is one of the paradises of the wealthy Brooklynite, and is a spired stone pile of more than ordinary pretensions to architectural beauty, it was weil lighted on Tuesday evening and presented quite a brilliant appearance. It was surrounded from an early hour by a curious throng, who, as soon as the church was opened, pressed eagerly for admittance within the sacred edifice. Ingress, however, was decided to all saving those who held tickets, which were regarded as precious by all holders, and the possession of which seemed to constitute an undeniable claim to Brooklyntie envy. Considerable ill feeling seemed to be generated between those who held and those who did not hold these precious slaps of paper, which were very plain, white and stoney market—"Coneraied between those who held and those who did not hold these precious ships of paper, which were very plain, white, and simply marked:—"Con-gregational Council, Cinton avenue church.— Admit the bearer to all sessions." Sev-eral members of the Clinton avenue church con-gregation seemed to think that they should have been admitted at all hazards, even though they held no tickets; but this claim was persistently ignored by the gentlemen at the Clinton avenue doors, who discharged their unpleasant duties with a mixture of the sacuter in mode and tack fortiler in re as rare as it was delightful. A notice-able leature of the occasion was the number of ladies—

YOUNG, UNMARRIED LADIES-

who sought admission; sought it clamorously, eagerly, just as a New York maiden would seek admission to a charity ball or a crush might at the Academy. In fact, there seemed to be more young ladies than old among the groups who were admitted into the galleries of the church. As for the members of the Council and the members of the press, these were admitted by tickets at the Lainyette avenue door of the church. Having passed the gauntlet of several ticket inspectors, they were shown into a large room adjoining the church, with plant red carpet and plain brown walls, inscribed with the legend, "The Word of our God endureth forever." Here all standing were found gathered together the concentrated learning and picty of the congregational Church, at least so far as this was represented by the invitations issued by the getters up of the Council. The first fact that would strike a stranger entering this anteroom was the prevailing tinge of the hair of the members, it being an iron gray—not white, not venerable, but thoughtful looking hair, as it were. The majority of the delegation were past the prime of life and presented a most clerical, orthodox and stern, while at the same time eminently intellectual, appearance. The New England ele-

venerable, but thoughtful looking hair, as it were. The majority of the delegation were past the prime of hie and presented a most clerical, orthodox and stern, while at the same time eminently intellectual, appearance. The New England element—the Puritan element—seemed to predominate, and there was one other fact noticeable—there were no heads of the Henry Ward Beecher stripe, physically speaking, present.

No Large Liberal Heads, no countenances that conveyed the idea that their owners enjoyed life as Beecher's face so eminently does. There was plenty of intellect—abundance or instice represented; but what Mr. Beecher himself would have called "the emotional element" was almost entirely omitted. After a certain time spent in social intercourse and in the distribution of certain printed cards, which were to introduce the holders to the hospitalities of certain Brooklyn families during the sessions of the Council, the delegates and the press were ushered into the body of the church, which is very large, very plain and very limposing, almost utterly destitute of ornament, very lofty, rather dingy and withal quite comfortable, the prevailing colors being light brown, dark brown and light red. The organ is considerably more prominent and occupies considerably more space than the chancel. Nothing could be more unostentations and business inke than the modus operand of the organization of the council. There were no formal religious services at the opening, and everything was done with an eye to Jusiness, as will appear from the full report of the proceedings given below. Prominent among the members of the Council, in fact, its heads and fronts, and consequently sitting or standing near the chancel, and almost always seen together, stood The two Clerkcal berthers, who have become locally famous through the present controversy—lev. Drs. Budington and Rev. Dr. Storrs—both of whom require in this place a passing description.

Rev. Dr. Budington is a tall, urbane, white haired gentleman, pleasant voiced, straight, busi-

of the world as well as a man of the church. He speaks clearly, fluently, with an unimpassioned delivery.

Rev. Dr. Storrs is a man with grayish beard and darkish hair, with a broad face, a keen eye and a harsh voice. He seems to be the suggestive man of the clerical due, Dr. Budington being the executive thereof.

Among the other prominent men connected with the present Council are the following gentlemen:—

THE PROMINENT MEN OF THE COUNCIL.

President Sterns of Amherst College, who was appointed the temporary chairman of the first stages of the Council, is an elderly, gray-haired, bent, student-looking personage, who acted with great moderation, deliberation and dignity.

The Rev. Mr. Quint, who was appointed the temporary scribe of the Council, is a biack-haired, wilkie Collins looking sort of a personage, shout and comfortable-seeming, with a bushy beard and a general business look.

Rev. Dr. Bacon, "The Nestor of congregationalism," is a fine, living specimen of well-preserved learning, with gray hair and whiskers, partly bald, medium sized, with a grave manner and a solemn voice.

Judge Charles J. Walker, of Detroit, has a harsh,

medium sized, with a grave manner and a solemn voice.

Judge charles J. Walker, of Detroit, has a harsh, anpeasant voice and a very dry legal manner, but is impressive in his arguments.

Professor E. C. Sinythe, of Andover Theological Seminary, who made himself very prominent throughout the early stages of the council, is a stooping, spectacled, oid gentieman, with irongray hair, with a hard, dry, every-day look about him, and gifted with a voice of possibilities—a voice which, though kept under sundued control, would seem capable of stentorian exertions.

Rev. Mr. Bankin, of Washington, is a well-formed gentieman, with English side whiskers and with more than the usual ministerial quantity of dark hair. He has a corbial, genial, hearty manner and a clear, finking, sumpatient voice.

hair. He has a cornal, gennal, hearty manner and a clear, ringing, sympathetic voice. Dr. Martyn has a lawyer-like manner and a more than usual amount of "staying quanties"—full of Yankee persistency—a genuine down leaver in his general appearance.

Mr. N. J. Burton, of Hartford, is a middle-aged man, with a rich voice and a manner almost boyish in its earnestness.

Rev. Mr. Kingsley, of Providence, is a nervous, rapid speaker, abounding in "ords" and seldom pausing to take breath; very earnest and declamatory in manner. Like most of the members of the Council, he has grayish hair and grayish beard and is quite baid.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of Newark, is a tall, earnest, and is quite baid.

Rev. Mr. Brown. of Newark, is a tall, carnest, dark complexioned man, fresher than the majority of the Council.

Mr. John Fiske, of Bath, Me., is an impressive

Mr. John Fiske, of Bath, Mc., is an impressive speaker, because most thoroughly in earnest.

Judge Crosby, of Lowell, is likewise painfully in earnest. he has a thoughtful face, a deep earnest eye and an impressive activery.

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Storrs is a thin, wiry and tall, spectacled gentleman, with a nervous delivery.

H. C. Kingsley, Treasurer of Yale College, tooks, for all the world, like

A RELIGIOUS JAY GOULD,

being of the exact size and shape of that venerable little-great financier, with a gray instead of a dark beard.

While the Rev. Dr. Boardman, of Chicago, is in direct contrast to the last, being of Fiskian proportious.

The Proceedings.

At half-past seven o'clock. Dr. Budington. pastor of the church in which the Council is sitting, called the body to order. He welcomed the delegates to Brooklyn and to his church. "We have invited you here," he said, "to give us advice on a matter of vital importance to us and advice on a matter of vital importance to us and to Congregationalism. I am glad to know that this is an impartial Council. We had intended to invite you to a mutual council, but we found this impossible. We ask you to put yourselves In our place and to give us the best advice and counsel you can under the circumstances. And may Hawho reigns and rules in the hearts of his people, guide and govern your hearts and preside over your deliberations." Dr. Budington then suggested that the Council should elect temporary officers.

Officers.

On motion, therefore, of Dr. Dexter, of Boston.
Rev. Dr. Stearns, President of Amherst College,
was elected temporary Chairman. The Rev. Dr.
Quint, of New Bedford, was chosen temporary
Secretary.

Quint, of New Bediord, was chosen temporary Secretary.

THE ROLL OF CHURCHES
invited was then rend by the Secretary, when iorty-eight answered by their delegates. The number called together was seventy-nine. The absentees are expected here to-day.

The cauren in Orange Valley sent two lay delegates instead of its pastor (who is traveling in the Pacific) and a layman. This called up the question of the right of a couren to send two laymen, but, without any format action being taken thereon, the delegates were, by mutual consent, admitted to seats. The delegates handed in their names on slips of paper, and thus a temporary roll was made out.

PERMANENT OFFICERS ELECTED.

Nominations for permanent officers were then made. Dr. Leonard Bacom, oi New Haven; President Fairenind, of Oberlin; Lafayette Foster, of Connecticut; Bradford R. Wood, of Albany, and C. I. Walker, of Detroit, were placed in nomination.

To settle the sectional feelings of delegates Dr.

nomination.

To settle the sectional feelings of delegates Dr. Dexter remarked that the duties of Moderator would be very arduous, and he therefore moved that two Moderators be chosen—one from the East and one from the West. This motion was adopted. The delegates then balloted. The result

Number of votes cast. 160
Of which Dr. Bacon received 60
- A second ballot was then taken for the other Moderator, with the following result:— 119
C. I. Walker received 81
He was therefore elected. 81
Dr. Quint was elected Suribe by the uplifted hand and the key. J. C. Miserve, of Brooklyn, his assistant.

ant.

Dr. Bacon, in his mangural address, remarked that if he wanted to sway this body by personal influence or by speech he would ask them to relieve him entirely from this position. But as this is, and

he recognized its action and thanked it for its de The calling of the roll of delegates and the read

The calling of the roll of delegates and the reading of the letter missive and statement of the cnurches calling this Council was dispensed with. The Moderator then offered prayer, after which, on motion of Mr. Dixon, of Jersey City, the letter missive—the charter of the Council, as the Moderator styled it—was read. A remark made by the Moderator that he had never known a deliberative body refuse to hear its own charter read called out appliance, which he rebucked.

The Council being now ready for work, Professor Smythe, of Andover, said they had come up here from different parts of the country, and they find that one party to the courtoversy that has called them together is not here. The letter missive has been read. It is, as the Moderator has happily styled it, the charter of this Council, and, being assembled here as a council, we should express our

been read. It is, as the Moderator has happly styled it, the charter of this Council, and, being assembled here as a council, we should express our own HEARTY FEELINGS TOWARD PLYMOUTH CHURCH and pastor as we have toward the brethren and churches that have called us together, and our desire also, above all things, to be magnanimous from the beginning to the end. We are to be governed by the letter missive. Now, we might freely, under that letter, invite Plymouth Church to attend this Council. While we are not called to advise them as we should be if this was a mutual council, we are here to advise one of the parties to this controversy and not the other. He therefore offered a resolution:—"That Plymouth Church (with the consent of the committee) be invited to present its views before the Council by its pastor and such committee as it may appoint, and by the same committee to unrush such information on this question as the Council may request or the committee may desire to give."

This was

The TOUCHISTONE OF SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS. and various amendments were offered and lost.

desire to give...

This was

THE TOUCHSTONE OF SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS, and various amendments were offered and lost, Motions were made and unmade, points of order raised and answered, information asked and given—all to postpone action on this resolution. All of them, nowever, falled, and a general desire was manifested that Plymouth church should be present on the same terms as the other churches were represented. Dr. Martin, of Portsmouth, wanted the point settled, first of all, whether Plymouth church had been invited to a mutual council. Dr. Smythe wanted all parties here on the same footing.

Mr. Rankin, of Boston, wanted Plymouth church and pastor to come, and promised them all the rights and privileges of original callers of this Council. He wanted alse a committee of five appointed to wait on Plymouth church, and that the Council adjourn to eleven A. M. to-day to hear the report to the committee.

"We Can't hurt plymouth Church of the council also the council and the report to the committee."

"WE CAN'T HURT PLYMOUTH CHURCH pastor by any adverse action of ours," he

council adjourn to eleven A. M. to-day to hear the report of the committee.

"WE CAN'E HURT PLYMOUTH CHURCH or its pastor by any adverse action of ours," he remarked.

This resolution was opposed by Mr. Dixon, of Jersey City, and others, and was withdrawn.

Dr. Storrs took the stand to explain the Church. Committee's understanding of the status of this Council. They understood there were four kinds of councils—mutual, ex pave, ecclesiastical and advisory. The first was called by both parties to a controversy; the second by one party, but the same questions are submitted to both; the third to ordain ministers, &c., and the fourth to give advice on any matter that may be laid before it. Now, he insisted that this was neither a mutual, an ex pave nor an eclesiastical council. It was purely advisory. The churches calling the Council shall find that they require more light on certain points they have the right to seek it and get it if they can, but if they cannot they need not advise. But they must not change the character of the Council from an advisory to something else.

Several attempts were made to strike out the word 'orally' from Dr. Smythe's resolution. The brethren were evidently afraid of the Nyllexec of Mr. Berchere's oratory on the Council, while it was evident that the majority wanted to hear him.

A delegate thought that the best thing to do was to appoint a committee and send word to Plymouth church to say:—"Gentlemen, we are ready to hear anything you have to say on this question." He did not like the Council to put itself in a josition to be snubbed by the pastor or church.

After a great deal of parliamentary sparving Dr. Smythe's resolution was adopted, and he and the scribe, Dr. Quint, were appointed a committee to notify Plymouth church of this action.

The Council then adjourned to half-past nine Ar M. to-day.